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The platform of the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Second Session of Fifth Supreme People's Assembly Held in the Presence of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Our Respected and Beloved Leader

The Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang from April 5 to 10 in the presence of our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Placed among fragrant flowers on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people.

The session was attended by deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Present at the meeting as observers were functionaries of the Party and government organs and economic institutions, cadres of the People's Army, functionaries of working people's organizations, men in the fields of science, education, culture, public health, arts and the press and labour innovators as well as the Korean press corps from Japan headed by Son Jin Hyong, Deputy Chief of the Editorial Department of **Choson Sinbo** on a visit to the homeland to cover the north-south Red Cross talks. Diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in our country were invited to the meeting.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, appeared on the platform.

Deputies and other attendants all rose and warmly welcomed him with a storm of cheers "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

The platform was taken by Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, Kim Jung Rin, So Chol, Han

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Letter to Parliaments and Governments of All Countries of the World

The Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has discussed the question of terminating the intervention of foreign countries in our internal affairs for the purpose of expediting independent and peaceful national reunification and sends this letter to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

Rejecting foreign intervention in our domestic affairs and achieving independent and peaceful reunification constitutes a fundamental question affecting the prosperity of our fatherland and the future destiny of our nation. It is also a very important question having direct bearing on peace in Asia and in the world.

Proceeding from the lofty desire to shape the destiny of our nation by ourselves and contribute to the cause of world peace, we have since long time ago advanced various reasonable proposals on the peaceful reunification of the country by the efforts of the Koreans themselves without outside intervention and bent all sincere efforts to carry them out.

The struggle of the Korean people for peaceful reunification took an epochal turn particularly after Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, declared in his historic speech on August 6, 1971 that we had a readiness to discuss at any time the question of national reunification with the present ruling party and all the other political parties, all social organizations and individual personages in south Korea. At the time the general international situation was rapidly changing further in favour of the people's cause of peace, democracy, national independence and social progress and the voices demanding peaceful reunification were rising higher than ever before among the south Korean people.

Our policy of peaceful reunification won the unanimous support not only of the Korean people but also of the broad world public circles. The south Korean authorities who had been dead set against any contacts between the north and the south also accepted our proposal, with the result that talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross societies opened in September 1971 and the north-south high-level talks are in progress from last year.

In the course of this, the two sides published the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, reached an agreement as to working with united efforts in all fields and formed the North-South Co-ordination Commission, a joint national body. This has opened a bright prospect before our nation's efforts at peaceful reunification.

All the peace-loving people of the world warmly welcomed and supported the realization of these contacts and dialogue between north and south Korea which had remained separated for 27 years. They regarded it as a great event conforming to the trend of the times and the interest of peace.

We advanced a number of practical questions for the implementation of the agreed points specified in the north-south joint statement. This came from our desire not to fall short of the wishes of the entire Korean people and the expectations of the world people but to make the dialogue between the north and the south a dialogue for reunification and a dialogue for unity.

Our side proposed to the south Korean side to take concrete steps for many-sided collaboration between the north and the south in all spheres such as politics, economy, culture, military affairs and diplomacy in conformity with the spirit of the north-south joint statement.

In particular, we made a five-point proposal—to stop armament reinforcement and arms race, to make all foreign troops withdraw from south Korea, to scale down the armies to 100,000 men or less each, to discontinue the introduction of weapons and war supplies from abroad, and to conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south—considering that the relaxation of the existing tension and the removal of military confrontation in our country are a prerequisite to the removal of the long-standing misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and the south, the creation of a climate of trust and the guarantee of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

All these proposals of our side embody the consistent policy of national reunification of the Government of the D.P.R.K. to suit the new historic condition where the north-south dialogue is going on. They are the most just proposals for solving the question of reunification in full accord with the will of our nation and the interest of peace and the most fair and reasonable proposals acceptable to anyone who wants reunification.

But, none of these proposals has yet been realized because the United States is still occupying south Korea, wields its controlling position to egg the south Korean authorities on to make a military showdown and hinders the progress of the dialogue.

The United States threw cold water on the north-south dialogue from the outset in an attempt to carry out its aggressive design in Korea by making Koreans fight each other in accordance with the "Nixon doctrine," perpetuate the division of our country through the creation of "two Koreas" and keep south Korea as its colony and military base.

The U.S. Government authorities have openly stated that, although the dialogue is in progress between north and south Korea, they "have no plan to withdraw the U.S. forces." Moreover, they declared that they should help the south Korean side so that it could hold a "stronger position" in the dialogue. They gave repeated assurances that they would fulfil the "ROK-U.S. defense commitments" and go ahead with the "programme for modernization of the ROK army" and are supplying south Korea with various new-type weapons and military equipment and instigating the south Korean authorities to step up war preparations.

In recent days, the U.S. forces stationed in south Korea have staged large-scale provocative military exercises designed for offensive, not for defensive, jointly with the south Korean army and incessantly perpetrated military reconnaissance activities, thereby straining the situation.

This shows that the real danger of war in Korea comes not from the threat of "southward invasion" as alleged by the United States and the south Korean authorities, but from the threat of their northward invasion.

Keeping pace with such obstructive manoeuvre of the United States, the south Korean authorities say good words when they sit face to face with us for talks, but, after going back, they break their words and reject our realistic proposals for materializing the points of mutual agreement under the plea of "premature."

Employing the delaying tactics, they use the dialogue merely as a means of preparing for a war and reinforcing their ruling system. They cry for confrontation and competition advocated by the U.S. authorities, instead of unity and collaboration between the north and the south which we are demanding. They seek war and split, not peace and peaceful reunification.

The United States is trying to justify with the "U.N. resolutions" its acts of keeping its army stationed in south Korea, of pursuing a neo-colonial enslavement policy there and of obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Some time ago, the United States made the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" shield as "fair democratic elections" the socalled "election of deputies to the national conference for unification" and "national assembly election" which were held in south Korea by threat of the bayonet and through swindle and fraud under the "extraordinary martial law" proclaimed in addition to the "emergency state."

Besides, the United States is drawing the Japanese reactionary forces into the execution of its aggressive policy toward Korea.

All the facts show that unless the intervention of the United States in the internal affairs of our country is brought to an end, it is impossible to further advance the dialogue between north and south Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In this connection, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea calls upon the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world to pay deep attention to the present developments in Korea and render an active help to removing the obstacles to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

For the termination of the intervention of the foreign countries in the internal affairs of our country, first of all the U.S. forces must get out of south Korea and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved.

Today the U.S. forces have no pretext whatsoever to stay on in south Korea any longer.

The U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea itself was illegal. Their stay in south Korea up to now also totally contravenes the Korean Armistice Agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all the foreign troops. At present there are no foreign troops in the northern half of the Republic.

The United States claims that the continued presence of its forces in south Korea is for "protection" of south Korea from "southward invasion." But this "protection" is only a pretext for covering up its intervention in the internal affairs of our country and its aggressive acts against us.

Such pretext can never work especially after the Government of the D.P.R.K. stated more than once that it has no intention to "invade the south" and the two sides solemnly declared to the people at home and abroad through the north-south joint statement that they would not fight each other.

If the United States truly hopes for peaceful solution of the Korean question, is there any reason why it should deliberately maintain the state of confrontation with us in spite of our consistent call for the peaceful reunification of the country? The United States must withdraw its troops from south Korea and stop such acts as shipping weapons and combat equipment into south Korea, expanding military bases and staging military exercises there.

We are ready to reduce the strength of our army to 200,000 or less for ourselves, if only the U.S. troops pull out of south Korea.

The United States is trying to justify its intervention in the internal affairs of our country on the strength of the "U.N. resolutions." In the light of this, to remove the obstacles to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, it is also necessary for the United Nations to pay due attention to this and adopt a just policy on the Korean question.

We hold that this year the U.N. General Assembly should take steps to take the cap of the "U.N. forces" off the heads of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea, make them withdraw and disband the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and that the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must certainly be invited to the United Nations when a question on Korea is discussed there.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express the hope that the nations participating in the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," too, will contribute to removing the obstacles to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea by withdrawing from this "commission" following the just and determined action of Chile and Pakistan or ignoring its operation, so the "commission" may be dissolved of itself, or by having it dissolved by a U.N. resolution.

We take it as our consistent policy to develop relations with all countries of the world which are friendly to our country, and consider it necessary for all the countries, whether participants in the Korean war or not, to pay due attention to the just solution of the Korean question.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will in the future, too, set store by the already started north-south dialogue and do everything in its power to ensure its smooth progress and to accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

We maintain that the five-point proposal we made as an immediate step toward easing tension in our country and removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south should be realized at the earliest possible date. It calls for stopping armament reinforcement and arms race, making all foreign troops withdraw, reducing army strength and armaments, discontinuing the introduction of weapons from foreign countries and concluding a peace agreement.

We also hold that many-sided collaboration between the north and the south should be realized without delay in all spheres such as politics, military affairs, economy, culture and diplomacy for the purpose of rejoining the severed national ties between the north and the south, assuring a unified development of the country, stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood and promoting the cause of national reunification.

Furthermore, we consider that dialogue and negotiations should be conducted extensively on a democratic basis with the participation of political parties, social organizations and personages of all circles of the north and the south by concerted efforts to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and that the cause of the country's peaceful reunification should be won by the united strength of the whole nation.

We hope that the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world will turn to account all opportunities and possibilities and employ various forms and ways to extend their active support to our programme of national reunification and express firmer solidarity with the sacred struggle of the Korean people for its materialization.

If the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea and the intervention of outside forces in the internal affairs of our country is brought to an end by the joint struggle of the Korean people and the world people, the danger of war will be dispelled in Korea and the dialogue accelerated, the north-south relations radically improved and the question of the country's reunification smoothly solved in a peaceful way on the principle of national self-determination.

We take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to the parliaments, governments and peoples of all the peace-loving countries of the world that extend sympathy and support to the struggle of the Korean people for independent, peaceful reunification.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses the conviction that your Parliament and Government will pay deep attention to this letter and take appropriate positive measures.

Supreme People's Assembly
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, April 6, 1973

On Terminating Foreign Intervention in Our Internal Affairs for the Purpose of Expediting Independent and Peaceful National Reunification

Report of Deputy Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council,

at 2nd Session of 5th Supreme People's Assembly

(Summary)

Comrade Kim Il made an analysis of the internal and external situation which is developing further in favour of the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the whole nation. He strongly held that the U.S. forces stationed in south Korea should be stripped of the mask of the "UN forces" and withdrawn and that the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved. He called on all the friendly countries to support this and stated that the United Nations should take a proper measure helpful to the realization of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

In his report, Comrade Kim Il referred to the basic line of national reunification laid down by our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and reviewed the persevering efforts made by our Party and the Government of our Republic for its materialization. He dwelt on our concrete proposals for early removal of the basic factors obstructing the progress of the north-south dialogue and for termination of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of our country in order to accelerate the independent and peaceful national reunification in conformity with the obtaining situation. He declared that if the U.S. forces were withdrawn from south Korea, we would cut our army strength to 200,000 men or less of our own accord.

The reporter said:

From the first days of national division caused by the U.S. army's occupation of south Korea, our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the reunification of the country as the supreme task of the nation and advanced most principled and reasonable policies for a fair settlement of the reunification question and led our people straight to the struggle to carry them out.

He quoted the teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that **"We have maintained and still maintain that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and by peaceful means on democratic principles without interference of any outside forces."**

The reporter stressed: Our basic line of reunifying the country independently and peacefully is a most justifiable one emanating from the fundamental principle of the great *Juche* idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

Along the basic line of national reunification indicated by the leader, our Party and the Government of our Republic put forward a series of concrete proposals in each period of the development of the situation to hasten the country's independent reunification and have made tireless efforts for their realization, he said, and continued:

Fully specified in the proposals made by us on more than 130 occasions on the personal initiative of our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are questions of principle for the peaceful reunification of the country and concrete ways for their solution.

These proposals fully reflected the earnest desire of the whole nation to put an early end to the tragedy of national split and live together in a reunified country and were the most reasonable ones made in full consideration of the different situations created in the north and the south owing to partition.

The reporter said that this notwithstanding, a succession of south Korean rulers categorically rejected and opposed our proposals for independent reunification and paid no attention to any of them, pursuing the ruinous policy of relying on outside forces.

The reunification of our country has consequently been delayed indefinitely.

The policy of extensive north-south negotiations newly advanced by our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his historic speech of August 6, 1971 marked an epochal milestone in bringing a thaw to the long-standing state of freeze between the north and the south and opening up a new phase in national reunification.

It was precisely under this condition that the south Korean authorities who had been dead set against any contact between the north and the south thus far chose to dialogue with us, though it was no more than talks between the Red Cross organizations.

Saying that we strove hard to develop the already-opened dialogue into more extensive political negotiations, the reporter went on:

The north-south high level talks were held and then came the north-south joint statement the keynote of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, laid down by the leader.

An agreement was reached in principle between the north and the south on pooling strength and working together in all fields, political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic, and the North-South Coordination Commission was formed, as proposed by us.

All these successes made thanks to the sustained efforts of our Party and Government and the entire people under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have convincingly proved, above all, the great vitality of his *Juche* idea that demands the independence of man and complete liberation of the nation.

They have also clearly testified to the correctness of the line of independent, peaceful reunification and the principle of extensive north-south negotiations advanced by the leader.

Especially, we put forward an important proposal for removing the present state of military confrontation between the north and the south as a most urgent and vital point in creating an atmosphere of national unity and advancing the north-south dialogue by dispelling the distrust and misunderstanding between the north and the south and deepening mutual understanding and trust, the reporter said.

Only when decisive steps are taken to remove the state of military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south, he declared, can all the misunderstanding and distrust be dispelled, an atmosphere of mutual trust and unity be created, the dialogue between the north and the south be successfully advanced and all the questions arising in achieving reunification be smoothly solved.

Proceeding from this viewpoint we put forward

a five-point proposal as a measure for easing tension and removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south—to stop reinforcement of armed forces and arms race, make the U.S. and all other foreign troops withdraw, cut the army strength of the north and the south to 100,000 men or less each and drastically reduce the armaments, discontinue the introduction of all weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from foreign countries and conclude a peace agreement guaranteeing that the above points shall be fulfilled and the north and the south shall not use arms against each other.

When these proposals are effected, the tension between the north and the south can be quickly removed and a decisive phase be opened in improving the north-south relations and a giant step forward be made in consolidating peace in our country and bringing about its independent, peaceful reunification.

This will render it possible to lessen the military burdens of the people.

If the south Korean authorities truly wanted peaceful reunification, he said, there would be no reason why they should refuse to accept the fair and reasonable proposals of ours.

If they really had no intention to fight with us, there would be no reason why they should refuse to agree to the reduction of armaments and there would be no reason why a peace agreement should not be concluded in our country and no reason why the U.S. forces should not be made to leave south Korea when 20 years have passed since the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement, even at a time when a peace agreement was concluded in Viet Nam where fighting was going on only recently and the U.S. forces are pulling out of there.

But, to our regret, all these proposals of ours have not received a deserved response from the south Korean authorities and the north-south dialogue makes no further progress in the stage where the points of agreement between the two sides should be carried into practice.

This graphically shows that although the north and the south agreed in principle on achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the root cause hindering its materialization has not been removed as yet, but it works persistently.

The reporter went on:

This root cause is, above all, the continued occupation of south Korea by the United States.

It lies in the fact that the United States is meddling in the domestic affairs of our country by making use of its controlling position in south Korea and obstructing by hook or by crook the progress of the dialogue between the north and the south.

Going downhill since its defeat in the Korean war, the United States has been in a more acute political, economic and military crisis internally and externally in recent years.

In order to find a way out of this blind alley, the United States sought to attain its aggressive aim by "making Asians fight Asians" with the mobilization of its satellite countries and puppets in Asia.

In Korea, it has machinated to realize its aggressive ambition by "making Koreans fight Koreans" through some bellicose elements in south Korea as required by the "Nixon doctrine."

The United States, the reporter said, holds more tenaciously to its view that south Korea is a most important stronghold for its Asian aggression; it is doing everything it can to keep its hold on south Korea at any cost, declaring it as a "test ground for the Nixon doctrine."

The United States has hindered the north-south dialogue, throwing a wet blanket over it from the beginning, though it pretends to welcome the north-south joint statement.

He exposed with detailed facts that even after the announcement of the joint statement, the United States, far from getting out of south Korea with its troops, has quickened the pace of armament reinforcement, war preparations and fascistization in south Korea and kept the situation strained and constantly instigated the south Korean authorities to north-south confrontation with the support of arms, going against the development of the situation in our country and the trend of the times.

He said that with this the United States is fostering not a climate of peace, but a climate of war in Korea and is backing the south Korean authorities in their cry for "predominance in strength" and "reunification by prevailing over communism," egging them not on to national unity and collaboration, but on to showdown by force and competition.

In the north-south joint statement the south Korean authorities agreed with us to achieve the independent reunification of the country without relying on outside forces or being subject to their interference. But, after going back they argued that the U.S. forces are not outside forces and, acting as advocated by the U.S. authorities, are crying that the U.S. forces ought to remain in south Korea for a long time.

They have got more heated with arms race and war preparations, raving that they should "build up strength" to "get superior in strength" and that the modern war should be a "blitz warfare."

He went on: They are following the path of dependence on outside forces, instead of the path of independence, and taking the road of war, instead of the road of peace, and are not striving to achieve great national unity but seeking the confrontation with us and intensifying still further their military fascist suppression of the patriotic, democratic forces in south Korea, violating all the three principles of the country's reunification.

They juggle with words in the dialogue with us. But, after turning on their heels, they openly croak about anti-communism, confrontation, split and war preparations.

They cooked up even the so-called "October Renovation" farce directly opposed to peaceful reunification under the pretext of establishing a system of "peaceful reunification."

They made it a rule that only the "president" can take up the question of reunification. They totally sealed up the mouths of the political figures and popular masses of broad strata so that they cannot utter a word about peaceful reunification. In the upshot, they have reinforced the system of the present ruler's long-term office and his military fascist dictatorship, stepped up war preparations against us and strengthened their posture of confrontation.

Saying that the south Korean authorities oppose carrying collaboration into effect though they approve it verbally, Comrade Kim Il pointed out:

They doggedly objected to the proposal to put collaboration into a concrete form in the political and military fields, while holding political talks with us. In effect, they rejected the solution of practical questions, though they admitted in words the advantages of economic and cultural collaborations when they set face to face with us.

They also opposed the proposal for removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south, a proposal advanced by us as the basic way for dispelling misunderstanding and distrust between the two sides and creating an atmosphere of trust, saying it is "still premature."

After all, the south Korean authorities with the military support and instigation of the United States are seeking division, not reunification, pursuing war, not peace, and inciting confrontation and competition, not national unity and collaboration.

Today the United States is not only feverishly obstructing the dialogue between the north and the south for the purpose of keeping south Korea as its colony and military base for an indefinite period, but also scheming to perpetuate the division of Korea and concoct two Koreas, talking about the "balance of forces" in the "multi-polar" world.

Urged by the foolish desire to restore their past colonial domination over south Korea by taking a hand in the manoeuvres of the United States, some reactionaries in Japan are spurting ahead with the reinvasion move in all the political, economic, cultural and military fields and still resorting to the one-sided policy of instigating the south Korean authorities to the confrontation with us.

He emphasized:

Basing ourselves on all these facts, we indict the U.S. imperialists before the whole world as the very criminals who are trying to keep south Korea under their perpetual occupation with the spurious catchword of "peace," creating tension in our country, fanning up confrontation between the north and the south and hampering the peaceful reunification of our country. We sternly condemn their aggressive crimes.

We consider that if the dialogue between the north and the south is to make successful progress in conformity with the desire of our people and the world people and the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea is to be achieved, the U.S. troops must, first of all, be withdrawn from south Korea at an early date and the interference of the United States in the internal affairs of our country be decisively brought to an end.

If the U.S. authorities are sincerely interested in "peace" and "peaceful settlement" which they advertise so loudly to the world, they should stop all their military "aid" to south Korea, discontinue arms expansion, withdraw their troops from there and work for the removal of the state of military confrontation at this moment when the north-south joint statement was published and dialogue is going on between Koreans.

Disclosing the fact that the United States is still trying to justify the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea with the "UN resolution," he said:

The continued presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea also totally contravenes the Korean Armistice Agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

Besides, the United States asserts that it keeps the U.S. troops in south Korea to "defend" it for fear that we should "invade the south." But we repeatedly declared that we have no intention "to invade the south" and even in the north-south joint statement the two sides gave commitment that they would not use arms against each other. Therefore, there is no reason for the U.S. troops to remain in south Korea under the name of the "UN forces" to play the police role. If the U.S. troops continue to stay in south Korea on the strength of the "UN resolution" and the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" remains there, it will only prove that the "resolutions" on Korea which have so far been carried at the UN are in reality an obstacle to the progress of the dialogue between north and south Korea and to the realization of the independent, peaceful reunification.

The reporter went on:

The misfortunes and sufferings of our people due to the national split which has lasted for nearly 30 years are immeasurable, and this state of affairs must not be continued any longer.

If we fail to put an end to this national misfortune in our generation, it will be a disgrace to our nation and will amount to an indelible crime against history and the coming generations.

In order to promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country under the prevailing situation, all the people and various parties, groupings and personages of all circles in the north and the south should rise in a nation-wide movement to beat back with united efforts the outside forces standing in the way of reunification, and the south Korean authorities should change their policy and truly open up a new phase in the dialogue with us.

The attitude of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea toward the north-south dialogue is clear.

Ours is a stand to open wider the door of dialogue started by our own initiative and we are fully ready to do our utmost to see a fine fruit in the dialogue.

We will always remain true to the spirit of the north-south joint statement and invariably strive to reunify the country in accordance with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Proceeding from this stand, we hold once again, as already proposed, that many-sided collaboration in all fields, political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic, should be realized between the north and the south.

For this we maintain, first of all, that the five-point proposal we advanced as a step for easing tension between the north and the south and removing the state of military confrontation between the two parts should be agreed upon and relevant measures be taken as early as possible. The proposal is: firstly, to stop the reinforcement of armed forces and arms race; secondly, to make the U.S. and all other foreign troops withdraw from our country; thirdly, to reduce the army strength of the north and the south respectively to 100,000 men or less and drastically cut armaments; fourthly, to discontinue the introduction of any weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from foreign countries; fifthly, to conclude a peace agreement guaranteeing that the above-mentioned problems shall be solved and the north and the south not use arms against each other.

Saying that should the south Korean authorities take the stand of a confrontation with us, backed and instigated by outside forces, nothing would come of the dialogue between the two sides, he stressed:

If the north and the south contend for victory with large armed forces, it will only lead to a war and then it will please solely the United States and the traitorous forces tailing behind it.

Bringing to light the fact that though they signed the joint statement with us, the south Korean authorities refuse to accept any of our proposals and are employing the delaying tactics to drag on the solution of the reunification question indefinitely under the excuse of "prematurity" and the like, he continued:

We believe and hold that once the north and the south, the parties concerned, make up their minds, reunification will be achieved even tomorrow or in a few months.

Taking this opportunity I once again solemnly declare, both internally and externally, that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will never resort to the force of arms for the solution of the reunification question and that it has no intention to "invade the south."

We consider that the south Korean authorities should take a broad view of things from a fair, national stand, as we do, and give up confrontation, anti-communism, arms drive and war preparations and make concerted efforts to create conditions for peace in our country and its peaceful reunification.

If the south Korean authorities, defying our persevering efforts and sincerity, stick to their wrong stand, make a mockery of public opinion under the signboard of the north-south dialogue and peaceful reunification, keep advocating "dialogue-accompanied confrontation," cry for a "blitz warfare" and go along the road of split and war, it will incur a great wrath and indignation on the part of the people, and the people will never remain indifferent to it.

To expedite our common cause of the country's reunification by the efforts of the whole nation, all the political parties and social organizations of the north and the south representing the interests of all sections of people should widely contact with each other and exchange views and their will should be fully expressed in solving the reunification question.

To this end, we hold that the North-South Coordination Commission functioning at present should be operated properly and, at the same time, dialogue be conducted on a wider scale and broad contacts and negotiations realized between the political parties and social organizations of the north and the south.

In south Korea all the split-seeking, undemocratic laws prohibiting the free movement for peaceful reunification and branding as a "crime" any contact or tie with communists must be revoked and the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration should be completely guaranteed so that anyone can freely discuss the reunification question and conduct free activities for this.

For promotion of the independent, peaceful reunification of our country, the U.S. troops, the main obstacle to national reunification, should be forced out of south Korea and the reinvasion manoeuvre of Japanese militarism thwarted by all the internal forces of the nation in the north and the south to terminate the interference of any foreign forces.

We consider that it is high time the U.S. authorities, too, changed their hitherto-pursued policy under the changed situation, withdrew their troops from south Korea and took steps for the dissolution of the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" to remove the obstacles lying in the way of Korea's peaceful reunification, he stated, and continued:

The United Nations should help in realizing the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea by employing measures to take the cap of "UN forces" off the heads of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea, make them withdraw and dissolve the "UNCURK." And it must not pursue a discrimination policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but allow the representative of our Republic to take part in the discussion of the Korean issue when it is taken up at the United Nations, so that he may freely express his views and all the member states of the United Nations be informed of them.

The United States barred the UN from discussing the Korean question for two consecutive years and is scheming to do so this year, too.

We consider that such abnormal state of affairs must not occur for three years running in the United Nations.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express the hope that the countries participating in the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" will not remain affiliated with it indefinitely, the reporter said.

He said that the remaining member nations, too, should contribute to the peaceful reunification of Korea by withdrawing from the "commission" or ignoring its operation, so the "commission" may be dissolved of itself, or by having it dissolved by a UN resolution.

Pointing to the fact that the world peace-loving people express firm solidarity with our people in their just struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country, he expressed deep thanks to the fraternal socialist countries, the national independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the peace-loving states and peoples of the world that are rendering unstinted support to the struggle of our people.

He continued:

We are convinced that more and more countries and peoples in the world will, in the future, pay a greater attention to the Korean question, regarding it as their own affair, not as an affair of others, and give a more active support and encouragement to our just struggle.

We hope that the parliaments, governments and peoples of all countries of the world that value peace and relaxation of tension will make greater efforts in every way to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea and put an end to the intervention of the United States in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

We also hope that they will render active cooperation to us so that the Korean question may be discussed without fail at the UN General Assembly this year and just steps be taken for Korea.

He stressed in conclusion:

The just cause of national reunification of the Korean people who are advancing vigorously in firm unity under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, holding aloft the banner of his *Juche* idea, will certainly be won. The day will come before long when the tragedy of national split will be brought to an end, our younger generation be provided with a reunified country and all the compatriots will enjoy a new, happy life in a reunified, independent and prospering fatherland.

(Continued from Page 1)

Ik Su, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yang Hyong Sop, Kim Man Gum, Li Gun Mo, Chce Jae U, Li Jong Ok, Rim Chun Chu, Yon Hyong Muk, O Tae Bong, Nam Il, Hong Won Gil, Ho Dam, Ryu Jang Sik, Kim Byong Ha and Kim Song Ae.

Also in the platform party were Comrade Pak Jae Ro, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, who was staying in the homeland to attend the north-south Red Cross talks as an advisor of our side; the Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee; members of the Administration Council; and members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. The Chairman and Vice Chairmen of the SPA took their seats.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop made an opening address.

The session adopted the following items of the agenda submitted by the Administration Council of the DPRK:

1. On Terminating Foreign Intervention in Our Internal Affairs for the Purpose of Expediting Independent and Peaceful National Reunification;

2. On Enforcing the Universal Compulsory Ten-Year Senior Middle School Education and Compulsory One-Year Preschool Education;

3. On the Result of the Fulfilment of the 1972 State Budget of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on the 1973 State Budget of the DPRK.

At the session, Deputy Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council, delivered the report on the first item of the agenda.

Deputy Kim Dong Gyu, Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, and six other deputies spoke on the first item.

A speech was also made by Comrade Pak Jae Ro, Vice-Chairman of the Chongryon Central Standing Committee, who was on a visit to the homeland.

At the session, Deputy Kim Song Ryul, Vice-Chairman of the CC of the Korean Democratic Party, proposed to send, in the name of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, a letter to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world calling upon them to give support and cooperation to our efforts to terminate the intervention of foreign countries in the internal affairs of our country for the purpose of expediting independent and peaceful national reunification and a letter to the Congress of the United States. His proposal won the full approval and support of the deputies.

At the instance of Deputy Kang Hui Won, the drafting committee for the letters was composed of 13 members, and the "Letter to Parliaments and Governments of All Countries of the World" and the "Letter to the Congress of the United States" drafted by them were adopted with a unanimous approval of the deputies.

The session also adopted the resolution of the Supreme People's Assembly on the first item of the agenda amid enthusiastic applause.

The report on the second item was made by Deputy Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council.

He dwelt on the epoch-making changes brought about in the domain of national education in the 28 years since liberation thanks to the *Juche*-based educational thought of our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership and to his paternal concern for the education of the rising generation.

Then he referred to the superiority of the compulsory 11-year education comprising the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and the compulsory one-year preschool education introduced in our country according to the far-reaching and unique education policy of the leader. The advantages of this education system lie in the fact that it is an education system longest in the term of compulsory education and highest in the level of education; a true revolutionary education system fully guaranteeing the promotion of the revolutionization and working-classization of all society because it renders it possible to bring up the younger generation to be reliable successors to the revolution firmly equipped with the essentials of the revolutionary world outlook during the compulsory education; a most substantial, equal and popular education system; a most scientific and rational compulsory education system in which the content of teaching is well-systematized between the preschool education and the primary and secondary education, and an education system which develops education to fully meet the requirements of socialist economic construction.

After touching upon the significance of the enforcement of the compulsory 11-year education, the reporter set forth the tasks for ensuring its successful conduct.

Following the report, 11 comrades took the floor. Then the law "On the Introduction of the Universal Compulsory Ten-Year Senior Middle School Education and the Compulsory One-Year Preschool Education" was adopted with a unanimous approval of the deputies.

The session heard the report of Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance, on the third item of the agenda.

In the first part of the report "On the Result of the Fulfilment of the 1972 State Budget," he reviewed the successful fulfilment of the State budget as follows:

The State budgetary revenue last year reached 7,430,300,000 won, an increase of 0.8 per cent above the plan set at 7,374,800,000 won. This registered a gain of 16.9 per cent compared with the previous year.

The income from the socialist economy accounted for 98 per cent of the State budgetary revenue last year.

With a sharp increase in the State budgetary revenue, the State not only satisfactorily met the huge demand for funds needed for the socialist economic construction and the betterment of the people's living but also secured substantial financial reserves while giving the entire working people special monetary prize and other large additional benefits.

Last year's State budgetary expenditure totalled 7,388,610,000 won or a growth of 0.1 per cent over the plan. This is 17.2 per cent greater than in 1971.

In last year's State budget 1.4 times as much funds as in the previous year were allocated for the

(Continued on Page 3)

Law Adopted by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly

on the Introduction of Universal Compulsory Ten-Year Senior Middle School Education and Compulsory One-Year Preschool Education

Education is an honourable revolutionary work for bringing up the new generation as reliable successors to our revolution. It is an important work affecting the future of the revolution and the destiny of the country.

Only when the rising generation are trained to be the staunch communist revolutionaries is it possible vigorously to push forward the revolution and construction and continue the revolution from generation to generation.

People are the masters of nature and society. They constitute a basic deciding factor in everything. They are the most precious and most powerful in the world. All our work is for the good of the people and its success depends on how we do work with them. Educational work is the first process and an important aspect of work with people.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic have invariably followed the *Juche*-oriented policy of attaching a primary significance to educational work and giving precedence to it in view of its importance in the revolution and construction and in social progress.

The Government of our Republic has since liberation exerted considerable effort to educational work. It has spared nothing for the education of younger generation, regardless of the difficult situation of the country.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic have pursued the policy of educating the younger generation to become a new, communist type of men, armed closely with the great *Juche* idea and equipped with wide knowledge, high virtues and sound body, and able workers for our revolution and construction by fully applying the principles of socialist pedagogy.

Thanks to the correct educational policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic, a great success has been achieved in national education.

In our country there has been established a most advanced popular education system under which all people are entitled to learn, and completely free and compulsory education has been introduced.

The Government of our Republic enforced compulsory primary education in 1956, compulsory secondary education in 1958, and in 1967 universal compulsory nine-year technical education—the advanced educational system combining general education closely with basic technical training, and education with productive labour.

As a result of the introduction of the universal compulsory nine-year technical education, the ranks of our working people have been replenished incessantly with better educated and enlightened young people and the general technical and cultural levels of our society raised.

It was another great victory of the educational policy of our Party and marked another milestone in the cultural revolution.

The Government of our Republic has gained an enormous success also in the work of training our own cadres.

Our country which had not a single institution of higher learning before liberation has now 140 odd universities and colleges and over 500 higher technical schools, where technicians and specialists are trained in large numbers.

At present, more than 600,000 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists are working in various branches of the economy. Thanks to their wisdom and efforts, our State and economic bodies, scientific and cultural institutions, modern factories and other enterprises and co-operative farms are managed and operated well.

The Government of our Republic has opened an opportunity of learning to the adults who were deprived of the right to study in exploiter society and left far removed from social civilization. All our working people are enrolled in the working people's middle schools, factory-higher technical schools, factory colleges and other spare-time educational institutions, where they study to their heart's content according to their desire and aptitude.

The correct educational policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic has led to the further elaboration of socialist pedagogy, and a great achievement has been made in improving educational content and methods.

Through the struggle to put the principles of socialist pedagogy into practice in school education the monolithic ideological system of the Party has been firmly built up and *Juche* and the working-class line have been established and the scientific and theoretical levels of education raised.

With the successful implementation of the *Juche*-oriented educational policy of the Government of our Republic, our country has become "a land of education" and "a land of learning," where all people study by the benefit of State, and our education has become a most revolutionary and popular one for rearing the new generation into reliable successors to the revolution and into genuine reserve builders of socialism and communism.

Today the Government of our Republic and our people are confronted with the historic task of further consolidating our socialist system and winning the complete victory of socialism on the basis of the brilliant results they have secured by fulfilling the task of socialist industrialization.

Education is charged with a very important mission and duty in the historic struggle for complete victory of socialism.

As an important means of ideological revolution and a base for cultural revolution, our educational institutions should train the new generation to become the revolutionary workers infinitely loyal to the Party and the revolution and the able builders of socialism and communism. Only by doing so, is it possible to successfully carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions—the tasks for complete victory of socialism—and continue a vigorous struggle to capture the material and ideological fortresses, the two fortresses to be occupied on the way to communism.

To raise the level of compulsory education, improve its contents and bring about further improvement of the socialist education system is an urgent task for hastening complete victory of socialism and a pressing requirement for pushing forward the revolution and construction more energetically.

Correctly grasping the new requirement of the revolution and construction, our Party put forward, at its historic Fifth Congress, the important task of going over to the compulsory ten-year education during the Six-Year Plan period, and the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee set forth a wise policy for introducing the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and compulsory one-year preschool education.

On September 1, 1972, our country started putting into effect the new compulsory education step by step. The new Socialist Constitution adopted at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea confirmed by law the brilliant achievements made by the Government of our Republic and our people in their struggle for the development of education.

The universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education is a most revolutionary and superior education system as it equips all our rising generation closely with the essentials of the revolutionary world outlook and brings general secondary education to perfection.

The compulsory one-year preschool education is a new preschool education system under which the systematic, preparatory education is given to the five-year-old children before they enter primary school.

With the introduction of the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and compulsory one-year preschool education, all our younger generation are to receive free education by the benefit of the State for eleven years from the age of five up to the working age and receive general secondary education which is extended to the senior middle school course.

This, in fact, is the eleven-year compulsory education. It means that our country has started giving the highest level of compulsory education in the world.

The enforcement of the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and compulsory one-year preschool education is of great significance in hastening complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide triumph of our revolution.

When these are enforced in an all-round way, all our new generation will grow up as able builders of socialism who are equipped with the essentials of the revolutionary world outlook and have basic knowledge of nature and society and more than one technical skill. The new compulsory education will contribute greatly to promoting the revolutionization and working-classization of all society and to advancing our socialist construction.

It will demonstrate to the world once again the great vitality of the educational policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic and the superiority of our socialist system, bring a hope for brighter future and conviction of victory to the south Korean people, teachers and students who are fighting staunchly for democratic freedom and educational right and against U.S. imperialist colonial policy and will arouse them to a more vigorous nation-wide struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

In order to enforce the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and compulsory one-year preschool education as stipulated in the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides as follows:

1. The universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education shall be put into effect in all parts of the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the 1972-1973 school year.

a. **The universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education shall be gradually introduced from the 1972-1973 school year and shall involve all parts of the northern half of the Republic by the 1976-1977 school year.**
It shall be gradually extended from urban areas and workers' settlements to the rural districts and from the plains to the mountainous areas in the countryside.

b. **The system of the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education shall be the 4-6 school year system, i.e., four years for the primary school course and six years for the senior middle school course.**

c. **The universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education shall be given to all the children and youth between the ages of six and sixteen.**

d. **The teaching under the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education shall have such a content as to embody the principles of socialist pedagogy so that the younger generation may join public life after equipping themselves fully with the essentials of the revolutionary world outlook and acquiring a wide and deep basic knowledge of modern science and technology and more than one technical skill.**

2. The compulsory one-year preschool education shall be introduced in all parts of the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the 1972-1973 school year.

a. **The compulsory one-year preschool education shall be enforced from the 1972-1973 school year step by step and shall involve all parts of the northern half of the Republic by the 1975-1976 school year.**

b. **The compulsory one-year preschool education shall pave the way for successful enforcement of the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education by cultivating the collectivist spirit among the preschool children from their childhood and giving them preparatory training for the primary school course.**

c. **The compulsory one-year preschool education shall be given to all the children at the age of five.**

3. The educational system in some schools shall be changed in connection with the introduction of the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and compulsory one-year preschool education.

a. **The system of high school education, whose mission it is to consummate general secondary education, shall be abolished from the 1972-1973 school year.**

b. **The higher technical schools shall change their teaching contents so as to strengthen the specialized technical education and shall markedly improve the work of training the technicians and middle specialists, and they shall be reorganized into higher specialized schools in the future.**

c. **The teachers training system shall be changed partially.**
The teachers of primary schools and kindergartens shall be trained at the teachers' training institutes.
The kindergarten teachers' training institutes shall be reorganized into teachers' training institutes from the 1972-1973 school year.
The teachers of senior middle schools shall be trained at the normal colleges.
The teachers of technological subjects at the higher technical schools and higher specialized schools shall be trained at the technological normal colleges and other technological colleges.

d. **The educational system of the special schools shall be decided additionally by the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**

4. The Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be entrusted with the task of taking concrete measures to put this law into effect.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is firmly convinced that all our working people and educational workers will devote their energy and wisdom to the work of successfully enforcing the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and compulsory one-year preschool education and achieve a brilliant success in educating and training the new generation to become the genuine reserve builders of socialism and communism who are infinitely loyal to the Party and the revolution.

KIM IL SUNG
President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
April 9, 1973

Letter to the Congress of the United States

The Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has discussed the question of terminating foreign intervention in our internal affairs with the aim of accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of our country and sends this letter to both the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

As a result of the consistent efforts made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent, peaceful national reunification, a dialogue started between north and south Korea in September 1971.

Later, both sides held high-level talks, announced a joint statement whose keynote is the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and formed a North-South Co-ordination Commission as a joint setup to implement the agreed principles.

This was an epoch-making event that altered the state of freeze between the north and the south separated from each other for many years and opened up a new phase for peaceful reunification.

After the announcement of the north-south joint statement we proposed, as a concrete step toward the implementation of the agreements between both sides, to realize collaboration between the north and the south in all fields of politics, economy, culture, military and diplomatic affairs and, in particular, made a five-point proposal for eliminating the present state of military confrontation, that is, the stopping of armament reinforcement and arms race, the withdrawal of foreign troops, the reduction of army strength, the discontinuance of the introduction of weapons from foreign countries and the conclusion of a peace agreement—the most urgent problems in dispelling misunderstanding and distrust and creating an atmosphere of trust between both sides.

However, the south Korean authorities have not made a due response to our peaceable initiative which accords with the desire of all the Korean people, and the dialogue between the north and the south has made no further progress at the stage in which the agreements between both sides should be put into practice.

Facts show that this state of affairs is mainly due to the policies of the U.S. Government authorities who do not want to see Korea reunified peacefully by the Korean people themselves.

The U.S. Government authorities welcomed the north-south dialogue in words, but in deeds they have obstructed it from the outset, throwing cold water on it. They have instigated the south Korean authorities to take the "position of strength" in negotiation with us, declaring that, although the north-south dialogue is in progress, they would keep their troops in south Korea and "push ahead the modernization programme" for the south Korean army.

Last year, for instance, the United States gave the greatest amount of military "aid" to south Korea, supplied it with large quantities of modern weapons and military equipment, expanded military bases, made incessant military provocations and staged ceaseless military exercises. In this way it stepped up war preparations and further encouraged the south Korean authorities to military confrontation with us.

This position and attitude of the U.S. Government toward Korea go against the desire of all the Korean people to reunify their country peacefully and run counter to the current trend to the relaxation of tension and peace.

At a time when north and south Korea hold dialogue and the Koreans endeavour to solve their problems peacefully for themselves, why are the U.S. Government authorities intervening in and obstructing it?

If the United States should truly hope for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and desire peace in the Far East and the Pacific region, it would have no need to keep its troops in south Korea any longer and deliberately maintain military confrontation with us who advocate peaceful reunification.

We consider that it is high time for the United States to change its policy in the light of the present changed situation, withdraw its troops from south Korea and take a measure to dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," thereby removing the obstacles to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The United States should discontinue military "aid" and the supply of weapons and military equipment to south Korea, stop armaments expansion and war exercises in south Korea and desist from encouraging the south Korean authorities with military support for the purpose of making Koreans fight Koreans.

If the U.S. Government authorities take such steps, war danger will be removed in Korea and the Korean people will certainly achieve the peaceful reunification of their country by themselves.

Considering that this will conform with the interests of the peoples of both Korea and the United States and fully accord with the interests of peace, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses the hope that the U.S. Congress will pay serious attention to our letter and adopt relevant positive measures.

Supreme People's Assembly
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Pyongyang, April 6, 1973

(Continued from Page 2)

development of the national economy and enormous funds were diverted especially to the capital construction for carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution and consolidating the material and technical foundations of socialism.

Specifically, last year much funds were appropriated for the development of the engineering industry and the machine tool production surpassed the level set for the end of the Six-Year Plan. The production of tractors grew 1.8 times and that of automobiles 1.4 times.

Thanks to the vast industrial construction a big advance was made in further expanding and consolidating the bases of heavy and light industries, perfecting the inner-structures of these branches and strengthening the *Juche* character of our industry.

The production of mass consumption goods also increased rapidly and a number of new railways were built.

Last year a large portion of the State budgetary outlays were directed to the development of the rural economy to implement the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a great agricultural programme of our Party set forth by the leader.

Last year 1.6 times as many tractors as in the year before and hosts of trucks and trailing farm machines and great quantities of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals were supplied to the domain of rural economy and over 11,000 stalls, drying grounds, storehouses and thrashing yards were built at State expenses for cooperative farms.

As a result, our rural economy has turned into a modern socialist agriculture.

Farm work is done with the help of machines and through application of chemicals and a rich and stable harvest can be ensured at all times. Our countryside has become a powerful base for food and raw materials. Along with farming all other branches of agricultural production—stock-breeding, fruit growing, silkworm-raising, etc.—are in rapid progress.

Out of a desire to accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles of national reunification laid down by the leader, our Party and the Government of our Republic took such a positive step as reducing to a certain degree the national defence spendings last year. Thus funds equalling 17 per cent of the aggregate amount of State budgetary expenditures were set aside as defence expenses.

The attendants of the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly

Last year the disbursement of social and cultural expenses grew 1.3 times as compared with the foregoing year.

The material foundations for the introduction of universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and compulsory one-year preschool education conceived and prepared by the leader and for the training of a large contingent of intellectuals were further strengthened and science, literature and arts and sports also developed apace.

In particular, last year saw the construction of the magnificent Korean Revolution Museum, a palace of the *Juche* idea and a giant monument of the Korean revolution, in Pyongyang, the Red capital of revolution.

Last year, under the solicitude of the leader, special monetary prize was awarded to all the working people, and the children and students were supplied with clothes at low prices simultaneously and granted enormous State benefits. The income of the peasantry likewise swelled and water supply works and the opening of bus service made brisk headway in the rural areas.

Last year 1.5 times more funds than in the previous year were defrayed for public health services. Through an extensive campaign to convert the rural clinics into hospitals, 1,241 village-clinics were developed into well-furnished hospitals.

All the proud successes made in the socialist economic construction and in the fulfilment of last year's State budget are a brilliant fruition of the immortal *Juche* idea of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his outstanding and tested guidance.

In the second part of the report "On the 1973 State Budget," the Minister of Finance first quoted the following teaching of the leader: **"This year all the Party members and working people should effect another great revolutionary upsurge in all domains of the national economy in accordance with the programmatic tasks set forth at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly, and thus achieve a decisive victory in the struggle to fulfil the Six-Year Plan."** He spoke of the State budget for this year as follows:

The current year's State budgetary revenue and expenditure are estimated at 8,543,510,000 won each. This means that the budgetary revenue will increase 15 per cent and the budgetary expenditure 16 per cent as against last year.

Investments in capital construction will grow 1.4 times compared with last year.

This year the output of tractors will increase 1.8 times, automobiles 1.4 times, generators 2.3 times, electric motors 1.8 times, large-size bulldozers 4 times, pig iron 1.3 times, granulated iron 1.4 times, steel 1.2 times, chemical fibre 1.6 times, vinyl chloride 1.7 times, plasticizer 2.7 times, chemical fertilizers 1.3 times and agricultural chemicals 1.8 times.

State investments in the light industry will show a 1.7-fold increase compared with last year. In the field of railway transport new railway projects and electric traction works will be undertaken and the production of electric locomotives will rise 1.4 times and freight waggons 2.4 times as against last year.

This year the supply of tractors and trucks to the countryside is expected to grow 2.3 times and 3 times each in comparison with last year. In the near future the number of tractors and trucks will be 6-7 and 1 respectively per 100 *chongbo* of paddy and dry fields.

Besides, funds amounting to 15 per cent of the total expenditure are earmarked for national defence.

This year, 1.2 times as much social and cultural expenses as last year will be disbursed and a colossal amount of funds be used for the betterment of the people's living to bring to realization the grand programme drawn up by the leader for the construction of socialist national culture and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

This year's State budget, the reporter pointed out in conclusion, is a revolutionary and active budget reflecting the heroic spirit of our working people who are dashing forward like the wind to achieve a decisive victory in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and a popular budget for further consolidating and developing the socialist system of our country and providing the people with a happier life. He advanced the tasks of all the functionaries and working people to further speed up socialist construction and successfully fulfil the State budget this year.

After the report, Deputy O Tae Bong, Chairman of the Budgetary Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, reported on the results of the examination by the SPA Budgetary Committee of the result of the fulfilment of the 1972 State budget and of the 1973 State budget.

Then, at the session 10 comrades made speeches on the third item of the agenda and a decision "On Endorsing the Results of the Fulfilment of the 1972 State Budget of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and a law "On the 1973 State Budget of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" were adopted with a unanimous approval of the deputies.

The session closed with the closing address made by Chairman Hwang Jang Yop.

The deputies and all other attendants rose to their feet and shouted "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" Thus they renewed their adamant resolve to equip themselves firmly with the great *Juche* idea of the leader and consistently revolutionize and working-classize themselves and devote all their wisdom and energy to the carrying out of the programmatic tasks set forth by the leader at the Fifth Party Congress, at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly and in his New Year address this year to live up to his deep trust and expectation with loyalty.

"THE KOREAN ART OWES ITS BRILLIANT DEVELOPMENT TO MARSHAL KIM IL SUNG'S WISE LEADERSHIP"

"The World's First-Rate Art of Juche," "Fascinating and Graceful Miraculous Art Touching the Hearts of All People"

Dancers of Our Mansudae Art Troupe Give Premiere in Rome before Capacity Audience

Dancers of our Mansudae Art Troupe arrived in Rome on March 25 receiving an enthusiastic welcome of the Italian people. They gave their premiere on March 27 and attracted their great attention and interest.

The Argentina Theatre situated in the most bustling street of Rome was crowded a few hours before its opening with the people who came to see "the world's first-rate art of *Juche*," "fascinating and graceful miraculous art touching the hearts of all people."

The tickets for all the scheduled performances had been sold out before the troupe came to Rome from London.

Prior to the performance, public figures, functionaries of the reception group and men of literature and art of Italy came to our artists and warmly welcomed their visit to Italy, sincerely wishing them a great success in performance.

Seeing the premiere were Rudolf Etimi, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party; Ebiong Lagor, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party; and leading figures of political, art and press circles and famous actors and actresses, writers and journalists.

In the audience were seen the ambassadors and staff members of the embassies of socialist countries, new-born independent countries and capitalist countries in Rome.

Before the performance, famous Italian actors and actresses mounted the stage and warmly welcomed our dancers and thanked for having brought to Rome the brilliant art of "the country of morning calm."

When our artists began playing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" with the feeling of ardent loyalty to their fatherly leader, Italian parliamentarians and the rest of the audience clapped their hands to the tune of the music and expressed their deep respect and reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, our great revolutionary leader.

Their performance gripped the hearts of the audience from the outset.

When our dancers appeared on the stage and performed the dance of apple-picking against the background scene of an endless expanse of orchards, excited voices "very nice!" "wonderful!" rose from the audience ceaselessly.

They broke into a prolonged applause at the end of each number and encored it.

The audience grew hotter when the dance "Azalea of the Fatherland," the last piece of the first half of the programme, was presented.

When a majestic view of the snow-capped Mt. Paekdu-san loomed on the background and women fighters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army who had just advanced into the homeland appeared among beautiful azaleas in full bloom, the audience broke into stormy applause and the words "bravo!" and "miracle!" rose.

The curtain fell and the chandeliers grew light announcing a recess. But enthusiastic applause did not subside. The spectators insisted on an encore. The chandeliers were switched off and the dance "Azalea of the Fatherland" was presented again.

Excitement grew in the second half of the performance.

The dance "Fairies of Mt. Kumgang-san" enchanted the audience. They were carried to a graceful artistic world when beautiful fairies flew down to the picturesque Mt. Kumgang-san.

Their excitement reached the zenith when the dance "The Snow Falls," the last number of the programme, was put on the stage.

A tumultuous applause shook the theatre when snow flakes fell and dancers appeared on the stage. The slow flow of music set the audience in a profound philosophical meditation.

The audience were blended with the performers by the same breath and emotion when they saw a woman fighter of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army forcing the way through a howling snowstorm, her red scarf flying in the wind.

When the dance was over, all people rose from their seats and sent up stormy applause. They exclaimed, "Most excellent!" "World's masterpiece!"

Baskets of flowers from the Italy-Korea Friendship Association and the Italian Association of Culture and Rest and other organizations were given to congratulate the successful performance. Italian artists presented our artists with bouquets.

After the performance some 10 members of the Italian Upper and Lower Houses mounted the stage and congratulated our artists. Representatives of various strata and artists hugged them, unable to repress their joy and emotion. They had pictures taken with our artists.

Those in the hall sent more enthusiastic applause and cheers, reluctant to leave the theatre.

The curtain was kept raised for an hour after the performance, since the emotion and excitement of people did not subside.

"A Perfect Art Lighting the Path of Human Art"

After seeing the performance that day, many Italians expressed unbounded regards for our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has wisely led our artists to create "a perfect art lighting the path of human art."

Looking with high esteem at the badges bearing portraits of our great leader on the chests of our artists, they asked them to grant them the honour of wearing the badges.

An official said:

"I have neither visited Korea nor seen myself Marshal Kim Il Sung whom I profoundly respect. But I know well that great miracles have been wrought in all spheres of politics, economy and culture of socialist Korea under his leadership. The Korean art owes its brilliant development to Marshal Kim Il Sung's wise leadership. In a word, it is happiness of the Italians to see the Korean art."

He added:

"As a man who ardently reveres Marshal Kim Il Sung, I have an earnest request to you. Let me wear a badge bearing his august image."

A writer came to our artists and said:

"It is thanks to your great leader and his outstanding guiding idea that art is in full bloom in Korea. Herein lies the secret of the creation of excellent dances in Korea, I believe. Anyone who knows of the development of literature and arts in Korea cannot but respect and learn from Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great inspirer of the Korean people. The Korean art, a brilliant model of mental creation of mankind, is an art which is as clear as the spring water that never becomes impure in any mud."

He went on to say:

"Seeing the dance 'Bumper Harvest of Apple,' I was so enchanted that I felt as if I were picking apples myself in an orchard visited by a bumper harvest. I could not dispel the doubt as to our dancers who could not truthfully portray the realistic life of people."

A leading figure of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party said:

"It's a very nice and fascinating performance. It's a wonderful art strongly appealing to the hearts of the Italian people. Your performance will win high acclamation wherever it is given. How deeply you did move the audience! A real hit!"

"The Korean Art Represents Not Only the Oriental Art But Contemporary Art of the World"

A professor of the oriental art department of the Rome University had this to say:

"I keenly feel how I was wrong when I thought I had devoted my whole life to the study of oriental culture while lacking proper knowledge of the Korean art. The Korean art represents not only the oriental art but contemporary art of the world."

A professor (doctor) of west European literature in the Rome University had this to say:

"I have given lectures on west European literature for 20 years and seen for myself many literary and artistic works of different countries of the world. But I had never seen before such perfect and successful art — dance, music and stage decor—as the Korean art. The Korean music and stage setting are entirely new and peculiar, to say nothing of dance. It was really marvellous."

A famous Italian actress said:

"Those who see the performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe form a completely new idea as to what contemporary national art should be like. The people of any country of the world should accept and follow the idea and theory guiding the Korean art, if they want to possess a true art."

A ballet critic said:

"I had been disappointed at so many dances in vogue in many countries. But I felt an immense joy as an art theoretician seeing the Korean art today. I am very happy today. The Korean dances are, above all, sound in their themes and their methods of expression are exquisite and rich enough to truthfully convey the profound ideas and sentiments of the Korean people. The music pieces to which dances are performed are the excellent ones that throw into relief the messages of dances."

The hearts of our artists who evoke a stormy response everywhere they go, upholding the original idea of their fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on literature and art swell with immense pride in and honour of being revolutionary artists of the country of *Juche* and are afire with the resolution to keep the honour of Korea, the "country of art" built by him.

"The Korean Footballers Can Display Matchless Strength Because They Are Armed with the Ideas of President KIM IL SUNG"

Our April 25 Soccer Team Evokes Great Repercussions

Some time ago the April 25 soccer team of the DPRK had matches in Singapore, Malaysia and Pakistan. It won all the games it played. Its prodigious success stirred up a great sensation among the peoples of these countries.

"The April 25 Team Is a Perfect and Strong Team of the World. The Players Are Quick in Pass, Good in Physical Strength and Excellent in Skill"

The coach of the Singapore national football team said:

"The Korean April 25 team is the vanguard of Asian football and a full-fledged world champion, I believe. Our players contested with the Burmese, south Korean, Japanese and Malaysian teams. They lost 1:0 or won, or drew 1:1. But this time they have suffered a terrible defeat from the April 25 team—the score 0:10. This proves that the Korean team is a world-famous strong team. I was most impressed by the powerful shooting of the Korean players."

The coach of the Malaysian national soccer team remarked:

"The April 25 team is a perfect and strong team of the world. The players are quick in pass, good in physical strength and excellent in skill. They have played a marvelous game that clearly shows us Malaysians which way to develop their football along and how."

The coach of the Pakistani PIA football team came to the Korean players and warmly congratulated them on their success in the game, saying:

"I like all the players of the April 25 team. Their running is very fast and their performance is almost perfect. They are full of confidence and fight with tenacity. No wonder that they won."

The chairman of the Karachi regional football association had this to say:

"Korean football represents Asian football and startled the soccer world. I hope you should know that the footballers of Korea, our friendly country, have an important duty to help our Pakistani football. I wish you would always help us as teacher."

"We Must Learn Not Only the Sport Technique But the High Political and Moral Traits of the Korean Footballers"

A reporter of the Pakistani newspaper Star pointed out:

"The April 25 team that defeated the Karachi team 3:0 is named after the birthday of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army founded by Marshal Kim Il Sung. Since they have inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions, they win every game."

A teacher of the Nanyang College in Singapore said:

"The Korean footballers play in a friendly manner. All of them play finely. **We must learn not only the sport technique but the high political and moral traits of the Korean footballers."**

Strongly impressed by the high skill and sporting spirit of our players, a worker of a shipyard in Singapore said that the development of a country, the political and moral traits of its people and the success of all work are decided by the ideas and guidance of its leader, and continued:

"The Korean footballers possess high morality and skill because they have been educated in the ideas of their great leader President Kim Il Sung. The Korean team is one of the excellent, strongest teams."

"The Tactics of the Korean Team Is the Best One in Which the Tactics of the Great Leader of the Korean People President KIM IL SUNG Is Employed"

A noted journalist of Pakistan who saw the game of our team said in an excited tone:

"The respected and beloved leader of the Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung has shown great concerns for the advancement of Korea's sports. Thanks to the *Juche*-based sports idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung and his profound attention, the Korean sportsmen have built a world-startling pyramid of sports."

An official of Singapore said:

"When I saw the game of the Korean players here, I keenly felt that the spirit of players is decisive of success in game. The Korean footballers can display matchless strength because they are armed with the ideas of President Kim Il Sung. Our players must learn the ideas from the Korean players."

A teacher of the Singapore University noted:

"I read a book on the tactics applied by President Kim Il Sung in the struggle against Japanese imperialism. His tactics was superb. It is thanks to this tactics that the Korean people could defeat the formidable enemy, Japanese imperialism, and win in the war against U.S. imperialism. The performance of the Korean soccer team reminded me of the tactics. The Korean team exhibited the subtle tactics of surprise attack while skillfully combining attack and defence. In a word, the tactics of the Korean team is the best one in which the tactics of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung is employed."

The director of a company in Singapore stressed:

"The best are all the Korean delegations sent by President Kim Il Sung to Singapore. The same is true of the art troupe and sports team. The fame of the first class cannot be won by technique alone. Everything of Korea is the first class. It is because the ideas of its great leader President Kim Il Sung are the pinnacle of thinking."

The director of a car repair workshop in Singapore said:

"The Koreans have successes in every work, since they are closely united around their great leader President Kim Il Sung."

A football match between the Korean April 25 team and the Singapore team

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